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BOULANGER'S CAMPAIGN.

SOME FEATURES OF WHAT THE FRENCH CALL SERIOUS POLITICS.

THE REPUBLIC IN DANGER BECAUSE OF ITS OWN WEAKNESS - A CAMPAIGN OF POSTERS-FORECASTS OF THE RESULT-GENERAL BOULANGER'S PROGRAMME.

[BY CARLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Copyright; 1889: By The New-York Tribune. Paris, Jan. 25 .- The election which occurs nday is supposed to be a trial of strength be-en the Republic and General Boulanger. We rd much in London of the electoral excitement in Paris, and I judge that you have heard much There is excitement. There is anxiety Something depends on the result of Sunday's vote. Some evidences of public interest are visible enough. Yet a New-York politician who judged by appearances only would be likely to think he could give the Parisians points. The public could give the Parisians points. tions are not impressive. There are no s-meetings, no torchlight processions, no flags, no brass bands, and the streets are no fuller than last week. The exuberance of the French mind displays itself in placards and in placards only. before in political history were so many hills posted, nor of so many colors. Paris is covered with more than all the hues of the rainbow. Nothing is sacred to the brush of the bill-posternot public buildings, not statues, not churches, not even theatres. The Grand Opera itself, which is aps to Parisians of to-day the central building world, is brilliant with red, yellow and blue. Neither candidate has a color to himself. General Boulanger has no red bandanna, nor can M. Jacques signify his devotion to the Republic by

flying the National flag. Both appeal to the

electors of the Seine in coats of all colors.

If you turn to the press, the difference between New-York and Paris is hardly less marked. The style of election appeals varies in the hundred or more daily papers of the French capital, but none of them give themselves up to politics as an American journal does in a similar crisis. The latest joke of the boulevard is printed in bigger type than the latest lampoon on the bosule candidate. There are few reports of speeches, few letters, no interviews. Yesterday's reception at the Academy, when Admiral Jurien de la Graviere took possession of his fauteuil, most conspicuous article in many of today's leading papers. The "Debats" devotes twelve columns to the Academy and about three to the election. Feuilletons, theatrical gossip, racing news and social items fill quite as much space as usual in most papers. There is not much serious discussion, perhaps because there are not many serious journals. There is a little sheet published here claiming some connection with your neighbor "The Herald," mostly filled with gossip, which tries to take itself seriously. It discourses on the election, opposes General Boulanger, and advocates the introduction of shorthorns into France with equal energy. Some of the ablest French papers are neutral; yet the Republic is in danger, ery Republicans. How can anybody be neutral? He who is not for

Well, the Republic is no doubt in some danger, but not primarily from General Boulanger, nor from his possible success in this election. It is the weakness of others which makes General Boulanger formidable. All the trumpets he and his friends are blowing would not shake the walls of the republican Jericho if the walls were not rickety and if the garrison inside were a good sarrison. Unhappily there is no Republican party in France. There are Republican parties, but these parties or factions hate each other more than they hate the common enemy. They have two able leaders, MM. Ferry and Clemenceau, each with his hands on the other's throat. - M. Carnot capable of being a respectable figurehead, nothing more. M. Floquet, from whom something was hoped as Prime Minister, has done no act by which the Republic is stronger; nothing to unite Republicans in support of the Ministry or of the Republic. The Legislature whose end approaches is, by common consent, an impossible Legislature. It contains no stable majority, and inspires neither confidence nor respect.

France eries aloud to be governed, and there is nobody to govern her. General Boulanger offers himself. He does not say he will govern, but he promises to turn out the present Ministry, who cannot govern, to dissolve the Legislature and to summon a Constituent Assembly to revise the Constitution. A Constituent Assembly means simply a National Convention, and general confusion. That is his programme. There is no evidence that he can carry it out. He is not a strong man. He is an accident. I never yet have met anybody who thought General Boulanger had in him the stuff of a dietator, or even of a constitutional leader. He has behind him the Bonapartists, the Orleanists, and an unavowed coalition of people who call themselves Conservatives, because they are for destroying existing institutions. His is the party of the disappointed, the discontented, the discredited. He pretends to be a Re publican, and represents nothing but hatred to the Republic. He is thought dangerous, because be has not yet been laughed into obscurity.

Bonapartists back him as a Bonapartist. Orleanists tell you he is an Orleanist at heart. The company of political adventurers by whom he is rounded and supported announce him as the Man on Horseback, which is indeed his chief title to popular favor. He can keep his seat on a tame rger. If you believe these last, General Bou langer is somehow to make a clean sweep of President, Ministry, Legislature, and the Repub-He itself. He is to come into power by some short coup d'etat, and rascaldom is to hold another val as in 1851 and the following years of the Third Empire. No man has yet explained how is is to be done. There are in France two ways of effecting a revolution. The army can make a revolution; and the mob of Paris can make a revolution. The man who wishes, in Napoleonie phrase, to save society, can save it if he has the army behind him; or if he has Paris with him. General Boulanger has neither. Not a regiment would follow him, not an elector of Paris would rise at his call. There is no evidence whatever that the Republic is in danger from violence, or from General Boulanger's leader ship, be the result of Sunday's election what it If General Boulanger win, it will strengthen for the struggle to be made in his name at the general election. If beaten, he will not be

beaten out of the field. Opinions as to the result are, as usual, divided. haps none of them is worth much. The whole partment will poll about 400,000 votes. these not more than 100,000 are properly Conservative, and General Boulanger must, therefore draw more than another 100,000 from the Re-publican ranks to win. It is not clear how he is going to do it. M. Jacques has the support of the Municipal Council, which usually controls the Radical vote. He, too, is a weak candidate; a neral Boulanger be not the man to attack the Republic, neither is M. Jacques the man to defend it. He was selected as the least likely to offend anybody, but he is too radical for the Conservacals. These gentlemen are supposed to intend to play an Anarchist part. What General Boulanger's ds say is that the Communists and other Reds vill vote for General Boulanger in order to give a in the face to M. Floquet for not being red That is what in France they call serious

s. It is the polities of the nursery. Most of the people who dwell in what may be alled the foreign quarter of Paris believe or say eneral Boulanger will be elected. Merchants, shopkeepers, bankers and the amiable old ladies who sell you papers in the kiesques on the boulevards are all of this mind. Republicans high up in politics admit that the contest is likely to be close, but they predict that General Boulanger will be besten. There is much talk of disturbances. The Boulangists publish horrible accounts of riots to be provoked by the police themselves in order to arrest Boulangist electors. There are, I suppose, people who believe these tales. G. W. S.

O'BRIEN SENTENCED, BUT STILL AT LARGE THE IRISH LEADER GETS FOUR MONTHS MORE

IN PRISON-FIGHTING AT CLONMEL resumed to-day at Carrick-on-Suir Mr. O'Brien absent. The trial, however, proceeded in his ice, and he was convicted and sentenced to four imprisonment without hard labor. police have as yet discovered no clew to Mr. O'Brien's resent abiding-place. It is learned that Mr. O'Brien refreshed himself at a house near the police barracks, and then drove into the country before the police cordon was formed, and that he afterward dined with a select party of friends a few miles from the tewn. It is estimated that eighty persons were hurt in

the disturbances yesterday. Several of the persons who were arrested at Carrick-on-Suir were conveyed to Clonmel last night. A large crowd had gathered about the railway station at Clenmel, and upon the arrival of the police and the prisoners the mob prevented the pelice from passing and demanded the release of the prisoners. The crowd stoned the police, and the latter threatened to fire upon them. A priest interceded and prevented ed. After two hours had passed the police received reinforcements, and succeeded in lodging their prisoners in jail.

police and a crowd consisting largely of women and children. The crowd resented the imprisoning of Secretary Meaning, of the Waterford branch of the National League. Many were injured, some having

The trial of Father McCarthy, charged with inciting boycotting, was resumed at Clonakilty to-day. Father McCarthy was found guilty, and the magistrafe imposed a sentence of four months' imprisonent upon him. Notice of appeal from the se

Mr. Powell, editor of "The Midland Tribune," of Birr, was to-day sentenced to three months' imprison-Birr, was to-day sentenced to three months' imprison-ment in Tullamore Jail, with hard labor, for publish-ing an illegal article. He appealed, but on his re-marking that the sentence was cut and dried, he was given seven days' extra imprisonment. London, Jan. (25.—The London Radicals are or-ganizing a mass-meeting in Hyde Park to demand the release from prison of Mr. Harrington, member of Parliament for West Kerry.

MR. PHELPS TO DINE WITH THE QUEEN THE MINISTER AND MRS. PHELPS INVITED TO

STAY OVER NIGHT AT THE PALACE. London, June 25 .- As Mr. Phelps has not been re called and has not resigned, he is not entitled to an audience with the Queen. Nevertheless, the Queen has invited Mr. and Mrs. Phelps to dine with her on Monday and to remain at the palace over night. To-day Mrs. Phelps gave her last reception here.

There was a large attendance. The Daily Chronicle's say .: "If Lord Salisbu found it incompatible to parade the virtue of turning his cheek to the smiter, he sent Sir James Fergusson, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to do duty for him. Nothing, therefore, was wanting to complete the success of the demonstration of England's generous good-feeling. We trust that the Americans will not take our godspeed to Mr. Phelps as an act of vicarious pentience. Let us further hope that the farce of prolonging the tiff with Washington will be withdrawn from the bill of the diplo-

Mr. Phelps. It says: "He is a commenplace diplomat who has done average work, and we will bid him good by without emotion or regret." Diplomats, "The Gazette" declares, attribute Mr. Phelps's treatment to the fact that the Americans are pulling John Bull's nose.

ANOTHER MA. SACRE IN EAST AFRICA. AN ENGLISH MISSIONARY AND 16 OF HIS FOL

LOWERS SLAIN BY NATIVES. rooks and sixteen of his followers were murdered on Saturday near Saadani by natives of Zanzibar. These whites the Germans have aroused. Saadani for many years has been the starting point of European missions, the natives welcoming the missionaries and assisting all of them, especially the English. The murders have caused a sensation. The question as to the measures England will take to punish the murderers is eagerly discussed here.

Herlin, Jan. 25.—The Reichstag Committee on the

East Africa bill will probably sit on Sunday to eatisfy the urgency of Prince Bismarck.

A report from the German Consul at Zanzíba tributes the rising at Dar-es-Salem to distress of the coast population through the stopping of trade by the blockade. The Consul reports an increase of sickness on the German squadron due to beat and excessive work. The hospital at Zanzibar is over-

THE BORED PARNELL COMMISSION. London, Jan. 25 .- When the Parnell Commission resumed work this morning Sir Henry James, of counsel ney-General Webster and that both had come to the conclusion that the speeches produced in court were an important part of the evidence and should be read. Mr. Reid, for the Parnellites, said that his clients must reply to the passages read. Justice Hannen-It will take ten days to read the

speeches. "Not so long as that, I think," replied Sir Henry

The reading of the speeches was then begun, and occupied the time of the court until it adjourned.

DR. PETERS'S MISSION TO AFRICA. London, Jan. 25 .- In an interview to-day, Sir Pra ets De Winton said it was absurd for the Germans to proceed with the expedition for the relief of Jackson's caravan, he said, started from Mombassa three months ago, and will probably reach Wadelal before Dr. Peters reaches the East African The caravan will form stations along the route, which supplementary caravans will supply with victuals. Sir Francis De Winton believes that Dr. Peters intends to make annexations of territory.

THE CHESS CONTEST IN HAVANA. Havana, Jan. 25 .- The third game in the chess tournament here was begun yesterday, and continued eight hours. After midnight play was suspended to be re-

TWENTY MEN INJURED BY MOLTEN STEEL. London, Jan. 25 .- A peculiar accident occurred to day at the railway works at Crewe. An immene crane carrying a ladic containing seven tons of molten steel collapsed, and the ladic fell into a pit. Masses of the steel flew in every direction, and twenty is working in the vicinity of the pit were severely jured. The roof of the building was torn off.

STEAMSHIP LINES WILL NOT RAISE WAGES. London, Jan. 25 .- The Cunard, Allan, Inman, Mississippi, Guien and Canada steamship companies an-nounce that they will ship seamen and firemen only at the old rate of wages. The men are moving for an increase of wages.

A NEW COLLECTOR AT HALIFAX. Ottawa, Jan. 25.—It is understood that the Government has selected W. D. Harrington, an extensive grocer of Halifax, as Collector of Customs at Halifax. It is removed that the Dominion Government will after a reasonable period of delay, abandon the movivendi and revert to the treaty of 1818, unless American Government expresses a willingness to open negotiations.

AN BARTHQUAKE IN COLORADO. Denver, Jan. 25.-Information is received from Routt, Col., that that portion of the State has been treated to a genuine earthquake. The shocks began on the afternoon of January 15, and at 4 o'clock there were violent ones, which rocked small buildings, detached large masses of rocks from the mountains and greatly frightened the people and animals. The cattle ran frantically back and forth. Thunder preceded the shocks, but there was no rain. A peculiar phenomenon was observed at Hot Springs, below the Government bridge. The shock produced water and gas was thrown out as usual, companying it was a sulphurous stench that made the people sick and caused the birds to drop to the ground. When the convulsions ceased, the water receded, and there was a sound like the rushing of a great river. The course of the shock was from the south, northward. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1889 .-- TEN PAGES.

IT MAY REACH A MILLION. VARIOUS COMPANIES AFFECTED BY J. A. MOORE'S DEFALCATION.

ATTRIBUTING HIS TROUBLES TO SOME STATE LEGISLATION-SPECULATION IN NEW-YORK HE DECLARES THAT HE WILL NOT RUN AWAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Indianapolis, Jan. 25.—The defalcation of Joseph A. Moore is much larger than the estimate last night. Half a million dollars is the amount of his stealing from the Connecticut Mutual Life nsurance Company alone. He handled money for a dozen or more other companies, and was trusted with funds for investment by a number of capitalists. The amount of his peculations will not be accurately known for some time, but it may reach \$1,000,000. He remains at his home in this city, and declares that he will neither run away nor commit suicide. A reporter of "The Indianapolis News" succeeded in induc- aves., Butler-st., Bergen-st. and Fifteenth-st., and the ing a servant to convey to him this morning a note that it would probably be greatly to his interest to make a statement regarding some of the rumors that were in circulation about his affairs. In reply he gave orders to admit the reporter. He was found in a darkened room, ly- pany, for a fortnight. The men made substantially ing upon the bed, apparently in great distress. He was told that it was reported that \$100,000 placed in the care of his safety deposit company by Indianapolis people had been lost. He was emphatic in declaring that the rumor was false

of Indianapolis. "When did your financial troubles begin?" he

and that his ruin would bring no loss to citizens

" They date back to little more than eight years ego. In 1879 a law was passed prohibiting for eign corporations from bringing suit in the Federal Court That destroyed my business. Just before that, a short time, I had gone into bankruptoy and an intimate friend, who had indorsed my paper, was a heavy loser. I always considered that I was in h nor bound to repay him, and is was in an attempt to do that that my present financial troubles really began. I had no business and yet had heavy running expenses, and at the same time was striving to repay my friend money he had lost by me. Then there was another cause anxiety that almost drove me insane. I had lent great sums of money for the company I represented, taking real estate security. After the panic the borrowers were unable to pay off the mortgages and property fell back on our hands. It had depresiated greatly in value. I felt myself more or less at fault in having placed the loans so badly, though in reality I had done the best I could. I was extremely sensitive on this point. I saw the company losing thousands of dollars on investments that had been made on my judgmens. All these things piled upon me, and, as time passed on, grew more and more burdensome Many a time I felt as though I should lose my mind. I was beset on every side and felt bound to do something to retrieve myself, and yet there was nothing I could do.

" At this time I went to New-York and began to speculate in stocks. I had fair sucones, too, and made some money; whenever I came back here I lost my head and everything went wrong. Matters grew worse and worse, and strive as I would, I could not turn the current in any other direction. I spread out in my business and tried various things. My investment in the Desk Manufacturing Company was a success and is now proving highly

"How extensive were your speculations in stocks ?" "I prefer not to talk concerning them. I will

say that I did speculate and that that has something to do with my failure. Whenever I carried on my operations in person at New York, I from drinking and to avoid all breaches of the peace. but the hour I came back here, my brought loss. My mind has been in a morbid state for years, and at times I am certain I have been on the verge of inscrity. All the time, too, I had to keep up appearances and not allow my business here to run behind. No one osn

my business here to run behind. No one can imagine the burdens and anxietles that I have borne for the last eight years."

The companies for which Moore was an agent in Indianapolis were the German-American of New-York, Firemen's Fund of California, Hanover of New-York, City of London, Imperial of London. Winslow, Lanier & Co., of New-York, are his correspondents. He represents J. & J. Goodwin, bankers, of Hartford. Dwight & Terry, of Bridgeport, capitalists, transacted business through him. He has agents in every county in the State. How for his failure affects any of these concerns it will be difficult at present to ascertain. Deeds to all of his property, which he estimates will be worth \$200,000 in two years, were filed for record to-day. The trustee who takes charge of the affairs of the Connecticut Mutual is Winfield Miller, of Missouri. W. M. Abbott, secretary of the insurance company, is still here continuing the investigation, but he is sure that his company's loss will not be more than \$500,000.

TO ATTACH THE AGENT'S PROPERTY. GENERAL RETICENCE OF MOORE'S FRIENDS THE VICE-PRESIDENT MAKES A FLYING

General reluctance was shown by those who had any knowledge of Mr. Moore, the defaulting Indianapolis agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insuran-Company, to speak of the details of the defalcation to newspaper men. Philip S. Miller, the general st., said that he had no knowledge of the matter beyond what had been given out officially by President Greene, in Hartford, Conn. He had seen Vice-Prest dent John M. Taylor, who had been making "a flying visit" to this city, only a few minutes and had derived no information from him that would throw

At the office of Platt & Bowers, attorneys for the company here, at No. 54 William-st., Mr. Bowers that Mr. Taylor had made a brief visit to the office that morning and had him draw up the necessary papers for attaching whatever property Mr. Moore might have in New-York. Mr. Taylor then hurried away to take a morning train for Hartford, where he was to attend a meeting of the directors of the insurance company. Mr. Bowers had forgotten the details of the attachments, but inquired from one of his clerks who remembered that the attachments had been served upon Drexel, Morgan & Co. and Winslow, Mr. Bowers said that the claims put in the hands of the sheriff were for about \$30,000, covering balances in the hands of the bankers with whom Moore had kept accounts. At both banking houses members of the firms declined to furnish Drexel, Morgan & Co. are the principal bankers of the Connecticut Mutual Company in this

Dispatches in an evening paper said that Mr. Moore was also agent in Indianapolis "for the German-American, Fireman's Pund, City of London and Impertal of London Insurance Companies and is suppose to be short in his accounts with them." At the office to be short in his accounts with them." At the office of the German-American Insurance Company, No. 116 Broadway, Vice-President John W. Murray told a Tribune reporter that he knew nothing of Mr. Moore that the Indianapolis agent of the company was John Wocher, president of the Franklin Insurance Company of that city, and that he was responsible to the homo office. Mr. Moore might have been a sub-agent employed by Mr. Wocher, but their relations did not affect the responsibility of Mr. Wocher to the German-American Company. Mr. Murray expressed his willingness to assume for \$5\$ the losses that might be entailed on Mr. Wocher by any transactions he may have had with Mr. Moore.

The Indianapolis defaulter is not known to have speculated in railway stocks in Wall Street, and his banking friends here express their regret at his downfall.

FAILING TO BLOW UP A BANK VAULT. Charleston, N. H., Jan. 25.-An unsuccessful at-

River National Bank in this town. Two brick walls

sive, but the granite vaults proved impenetrable.

An attempt to drill the steel locks also failed. The burglars left the bank and broke into the postoffice.

where they obtained \$25 in money and stamps. They also entered the store of F. W. Hamlio, blow up the safe and secured some money.

surrounding the vaults were torn away by an expl

BROOKLYN ROADS TIED UP. A STRIKE ON THE LINES OF THE ATLANTIC AVENUE COMPANY,

THE MEN DISSATISFIED WITH THE LATEST ORDER OF THE COMPANY-A CAR TO BE

RUN TO-DAY, IF POSSIBLE. The street railroad difficulties in Erocklyn have not delayed while negotiations were pending between the various companies and the employes. Just as the Brooklyn City Railroad Company had reached an agreement with its men those employed by the Atantic Avenue Company, the second largest in the sion was carried into effect at five minutes past 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and no cars were taken

About 750 men quit work in all, and they were em ployed on the eight lines of the company, two in Fifthave., one each in Seventh-ave., Ninth and Vanderbild Crosstown, or "Canary" line, from the Bridge to District Assemblies of the Knights of Labor, and nego tiations have been going on between their represent atives and President William Richardson, of the comthe same demands upon him that they did upon the other companies.

WANTING A DRIVER REINSTATED.

At first they wanted a driver reinstated, who; they said, had been illegally transferred, but Mr. Richardon would not concede this, and the men waived it. But no agreement was reached and negotiations were broken off a few days ago. issued a circular saying that the company did not lestre any man to work more than ten hours unless be wished to do so, but that only six trips could be nade in that time, for which the pay would be 81 71. The men had been making seven trips for \$2, and obof complying with the ten hour law. This precipitated the action of the men, who decided to res the extreme measure of a strike in order to obtain their demands. They issued a statement yesterday had exercised their undoubted rights as citizens in refusing under the existing conditions, and regretting the inconvenience to the public.

NO WORK BUT FEEDING THE HORSES. None of the men offered to work yesterday, save tablemen delegated to water and feed the horses. At the Greenwood Stables they were relieved by agents of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to The men met at their headquarters and discussed the situation and awaited developeme for 500 American citizens to act as conductors drivers. Mr. Richardson, recently decided only citizens would be employed by company. Up to a late hour yesterday new men had been secured to warrant any attempt to start the cars, but every effort was made to be able to run a car at an early our to-day, and so save the charter of the company. President Richardson sent a communication to run cars, and that the company demanded of the ity authorities protection for its property, and would hold the city responsible for any loss or damage by sere sent to Sheriff Rhinehart and Police Commissioner Bell, and sheriff's deputies and plateons of police were made ready for instant service. MEN ORDERED TO REFRAIN FROM DRINKING

Chairman Coopey, of the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, said yesterday: " We sent of the tie-up to Mr. Richardson, but he knows the reasons for it, for we have had five interviews with Behind his attempt to get us to evade the law by voluntarily working over ten hours is the fact that he does not pay his men as well as the other com panies. No man in his employ can earn \$2 in cars are taken out so far as in our power, and will furnish fifty deputy sheriffs to maintain peace. All We are ready to pay married men 87 a week and

that the company employs more men as "trippers" than are allowed to make regular runs. A "tripper works only in the busy hours of the day, and I In the slack hours between the morning and the evening rushes of travel. They are paid 81 50 for

The Executive Board of District Assembly No. 75 was in session at Atlantic and Flatbush aves. last evening when a reporter called and member said that they would make no efforts to bring about an agreement between the company and the men, unless the company's officials approached them. They had no control over the strikers, they said, and were powerlets to prevent violence, should the company attempt to run its cars with new men. hought it probable that Arbitration Commissioner Donovan might make some attempt to restore peace but they said they would refuse to take the initiave. Mr. Donovan went to Brooklyn yesterlay. President Richardson last tight issued a circular.

which will be given to the strikers to-day, from which the following are some extracts:

the following are some extracts:

To the Conductors and Drivers lately working for the Atlantic Avenue Raliread Company of Brooklyn:

Word reached me at 4 s'clock this morning at my house, to which I have been confined by illness for the past four days, that you had stopped work, without giving notice to any officer of the company of your intention to do so. It has been evident from the first that it was the desire of the Executive Beard of District No. 73. tion to do so. It has been evident from the first that it was the desire of the Executive Board of District No. 75, Knights of Labor, to embarrass this company as far as it was in their power to do so. On January 17, 1883, this company made an agreement with its employes, About twelve days before the first day of January. Thomas Coopey, Master Workman of District Assembly No. 75, and a member of the Executive Board, served notice on the company that said agreement would terminate January 1, 1880, at 3 o'clock a m. Had it not been for that notice the said agreement would still be in force. The committee inquired what objection I had to the agreement they proposed. I replied, "Because it would very materially increase the expenditures of the company, without any corresponding increase of service; and one thing was certain, the company could not and would not agree to increase the ratio of its expenditures for labor performed in 1880 over that made by it in 1888." I then offered to the Board to renew in its entirety the agreeoffered to the Board to renew in its entirety the agree-ment made January 17, 1888. This offer was declined by the Board, without any reason being assigned. We then took up the agreement proposed by me and went through it section by section. Out of twenty-two sections eleven were agreed upon. On Monday afternoon I again met the Board at the company's office. At this time it became evident that the Board wanted this company to pay the same for six trips as it had last year paid for seven, which the committee was informed could not be done. The statement made by me on January 22, addressed to the employes of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, was intended only to assure you that the company, until an agreement should be made, would pay the same rate of

ping the business of the company, without any notice of your intention to do so. It is our intention to reaume the service on the different lines by putting other men it your places, unless you promptly report for work. Con-ductors and drivers who report for duty at the office of the company before next Monday, the 28th instant, will be allowed to resume their previous employments. New men who are put to work will not be discharged to make

Although it was impossible to find out definitely at a c hour last night, there is a possibility that a tic-up will Battery surface railroad in this city. One of the reason for this action on the part of the men is that President William Richardson, of the Atlantic ave. railway sompany, of Brooklyn, is a heavy stockholder in this road. strike, it is occurs, will be a purely sympathetic one.

TO CONTEST A GOVEENOR'S ELECTION. Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 25.—The House of Repre-centatives having rejected the Senate resolution forbidding C. M. Norwood, recently Union Labor and Republican candidate for Governor, to contest Gov-ernor Eagle's election unless he first gave bonds to cover all costs, the investigation will proceed. Norwood charges that frauds were perpetrated in fourteen counties, giving Eagle 6,000 majority. Norwood charges that frames were 6,000 majority. Sourceon counties, giving Eagle 6,000 majority. Sourceon counties, giving Eagle 6,000 majority. Sourceon counties are committed to deprive him of the connection being made at Delta, Penn. The Demonstrative counties, worker of the connection being made at Delta, Penn. The Demonstrative counties, worker of the York and Peach Bottom Roscured control of the York and Peach Bottom Roscured

infimidation and violence, he would have a clear majority over Eagle of 5,670 votes.

POISONED BY EATING OAT MEAL.

EIGHT PEOPLE TAKEN SUDDENLY ILL AFTER BEEARFAST IN A BOARDING-HOUSE

There was a wholesale poisoning at Mrs. C. Stowart's boarding-house, at No. 29 Cottage Place, resterday orning. Eight people were made ill by some irritant poison, among them being four policemen of the Leonard-st. station. The poisoning took place at the breakfast table, at about 7 a. m. Mrs. Stewart has seventeen boarders, and they all sat down to breakfast. Inside of twenty minutes after the boarders got through eating, eight of them became deathly sick. They were Norman Sheldon, Martin Handy, Abraham Van Tassell and Patrick O'Brien, all-pol men, and Mary Reagan, Sarah McCabe, James Lowe and one other man, who left the house and his name is not known. Officer O'Brien started for the station house immediately after breakfast, and was take sick on the way. He had a violent pain in the bdomen and vomited at short intervals. He went on post, but after two hours of intense agony he was compelled to give up, and went to the station hous and told the sergeant that he had suddenly become ill from some unknown cause. He was at this time so weak that he could hardly stand, and an ambulance was summoned and he was taken to the

While O'Brien was suffering in the street his com and the quiet boarding-house was speedily transformed into a hospital. The malady was manifested in the same way in all those who were affected. It began with an intense burning in the stomach, and this was soon followed by severe pains, vomiting and violent, spasmodic retching. Miss Reagan is a saleswoman and she went to her place of business. The symptoms were not as marked in her case, but she suffered all day long from nausea. Officer Handy, as soon as he felt the sickness coming on sent to a neighboring drug-store for an emetic, and was soon relieved. Van Tassell, Sheldon, Lowe and Miss McCabe suffered all day long and were confined to their beds. Police Surgeon McGovern attended the sick board

ers. They were all in an apparently critical condition when he was first called. The attacks of vomiting were followed by great physical depression and weaknes, and the doctor suspected that Paris green had been taken. This was subsequently proved to be incorrect. symptoms all pointed to an irritant poison of some sort, and the usual antidotes were given. Dr. Mc-Govern remained with the patients for several hours until they were out of danger. As soon as the doc-for got time he made a careful investigation to dis-cover the nature of the poison, and came to the conclusion that it was in the oat meal. This was in th shape commonly known as oat flakes, and was bought at a grocery store in Hudson-st., near Spring-st. It appeared to be fresh, and there was nothing peculiar the taste or smell. It was kept in a paper bag and was cooked in a graniteware kettle.

Although there was nothing to indicate that the oat flakes were adulterated, yet overy one who ate any of the material was potsoned. The boarders who did not ouch the stuff were not affected in any way. milk in which the flakes were eaten was all right. Dr. McGovern took a sample of the oat flakes and will have a chemical analysis made, and until this to done the poison cannot be determined. It is consid-ered possible that some kind of rat or bug poison may have fallen into the oat meal bag through caro-

may have falled into the out mean any invokation, and the sick persons were said to be in good condition last evening, and will probably get well. Officer O'Brien was in a serious condition when taken to the hospital, but he was said to be improving late last night. Mrs. Stewart was seen by a Tribune reporter last evening, and said that there had been no one poisoned in her house that she had heard of.

THIEVES ROB A PAWN SHOP.

THEY LOCKED THE DOOR ON THE OUTSIDE AND SMASHER THE WINDOW.

re was a daring attempt made to clean out the ewelry in the window of Taylor Bros.' pawnshop at No. 59 Bowery about 3 o'clock yesterday afterno At this time there was a blockade on the Third-ave road and a large crowd had collected. Two thieves took advantage of this to ply their trade. One of them coolly walked to Taylor Bros.' store and put out and then both of them hurled bricks through the large plate glass window, smashing it into small

happened both the thieves leaned through the broken window and grabbed all the diamonds and watches within reach. There was about \$5,000 worth of jewelry, but the thieves had only time to get a small portion of it. They only secured a diamond ring valued at \$450, and about a dozen watches. About one hundred people saw the thieves at work but it was such an audactous piece of work that no one thought of interfering. Some one in the crowd

shouted "Here comes a cop!" and the thieves mingled with the crowd and get away.

A cardriver who had witnessed the affair was able to give a good description of the mon, and last evening Detective Mullan, of the Eldridge-st. station, arrested William, allas "Kid" Corbinson, an exconvict. He was identified as one of the thieves. His confederate is known by the police and he is also an ex-convict. The ring that was stelen was subsequently found in the street.

FAILURE OF RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

LIABILITIES ESTIMATED AT \$1,000,000 WITH ASSETS OF UNKNOWN MARKET VALUE.

Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 25 - The J. J. Burn Company, limited, which has just built the new road from Battle Creek to Goshen, Ind., and is building the road from Battle Creek to Bay City, has made an assignment of its affairs in trust to Hulbert & Mechamo. the attorneys of the company. Meanwhile the directors of the two roads have taken possession and will go en with the construction of the road. The liabilities will be about \$1,000,000, while the assets are its capital stock of \$100,000 and the stock of the new Battle Creek and Bay City and the Battle Creek and Goshen roads, amounting on its face value to about \$1,500,000, but it has an unknown market value. The heaviest creditors are John Fitzgerald, of Lincoln, Neb., for \$425,000; E. C. Nichols, of this city, who is also

DIVIDED WEST VIRGINIA DEMOCRATS.

A CAUCUS TO BE HELD MONDAY NIGHT-SEN-ATOR KENNA FIDDLING FOR VOTES.

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 25 (Special).-The Democratic conferences, which have been held every night during the week, have been abandoned until Monday night, at which time a cancus candidate will be nominsted if the kicking members can be brought frito inated if the kicking members can be brought life line. Every conference was intended for a caucus by the Kenna men if it were possible for them to make it such. But every effort to do so failed ignominiously, and a similar disappointment is quite probable on Monday night. Horr, of Marion County, a Demogratic manner, has devalond into a summant Union cratic member, has developed into a rampant Union cratic member, has developed into a rampant Union Labor man and has expressed a determination to vote for a Union Labor candidate throughout the session. If he does so and the Republicans hold their own this will make a tie in joint assembly. Horr plays a guitar, and Senator Kenna called on bim that night taking his violin along. The Senator is last night, taking his violin along. The Senator is an amateur musician, but there was considerable business in his playing last night.

The vote on United States Senator to-day resulted as follows: Goff, 40, Kenna, 25; Governor Wilson, 9; J. T. Janner (Union Labor), 4; W. E. Lavely, 2; 9; J. T. Janner (Union Labor), 4; W. E. Laves, 2; W. T. Wilson, 2; ex-Senator Herbord, ex-Senator Camden, J. A. McGuffin, General White and J. W. St Clair, one each. Whole number of votes east 87; necessary to a choice, 44. Corcoran, Democrat, from Ohio County, voted for Janney.

Baltimore, Jan. 25 (Special).—The recent reorganizatien of the Maryland Central Rathroad, a short line running to Delta, Penn., but having good terminals near the Pennsylvania Railroad's union station in the northern part of this city, reveals a big railroad scheme for a belt line around Baltimore. Both the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio roads are trying to get it, but it is understood that the belt-line scheme secured control of the York and Peach Bottom Road. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE SAMOAN MUDDLE. ENGLISH DISTRUST OF THE GERMAN VIEW

THEY THINK IN LONDON, THAT AMERICA MEANS BUSINESS-COMMENTS IN THE BER-LIN PRESS ON THE SITUATION

London, Jan. 25 .- Lord Salisbury had a lone interview to-day with Count Von Hatrfeldt, the German Ambassador. The former is indisposed. Germany's view of the Samoa muddle and the Zanzibar question causes distrust in admiralts circles. Mysterious silence is maintained regard

It is stated at the Foreign Office that America means business, and that the American naval officers in Samoa express confidence in their ability to hold their own. . Berlin, Jan. 25 .- The "National Zeitung," re-

ferring to the action of the Senatorial Committee at Washington on the Samoa affair, says that the measures for the protection of the autonomy of the Samoan Islands are superfluous, because it is not threatened by any one. The sole interest of America consists in not allowing good relations with Germany to be jeopardized by a few in-

triguing adventurers. The "Vossische Zeitung," criticising the argument in the "Cologne Gazette" of yesterday, holds that it would be a mistake to attach no importance to the measures taken by President Cleveland merely because he is to be shortly succeeded by Mr. Harrison. It points out that the authority for dealing with foreign affairs rests with the committee of the Senate, and warns the semi-official press that it would be unwise to try to appease the German public with " falla-

cious illusions." 'The "North German Gazette" says that the English Cabinet disclaims co-operation with the Washington Government regarding Samea.

GERMANS FIRE ON AN AMERICAN SHIP. AN INCIDENT ON THE EAST AFRICAN COAST

WHICH MAY REQUIRE EXPLANATION. . Paris, Jan. 25. - A dispatch to the "Temps" from Zanzibar says: " An American sailing vessell bound from Zanzibar to Madagascar, was fired on by a German vessel and one of her masts was

MR. MORROW ON SAMOAN AFFAIRS.

HE BELIEVES THAT MALIETOA SHOULD BE RE STORED AS KING. Washington, Jan. 25 .- Mr. Morrow, of California,

who is the chairman of the sub-committee of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, intends to call the subcommittee together and get to work at the carliest ep-portunity. He says that his views on Samoan affairs are positive and have been made known through the ution introduced by him in the House last sess The status quo. at the time the representatives of the United States, Germany and England met, he says, must be restored, and this would make necessary the replacement of King Malletoa in the position from which he was so unjustly removed by the German agents and sent to the Marshall Islands. This step, Mr. Morrow insisted, must be a preliminary to any further negotiations on the subject.

Mr. Herbert, chairman of the Naval Comthe House, has not yet received a response to his letter to Secretary Whitney inviting suggestions as to any amendments that may, in his judgment, be necessary to meet any emergency arising from the Samoan affair. It is apparent that the members of the committee are entirely willing to comply with any reasonable request of the Navy Department in this re-

GERMANY'S GRAB AT SAMOA THE FIRST STEP IN A GREAT CAMPAIGN.

AMERICA TO BE HELD IN CONTEMPT AND DE-RISION WHILE BISMARCK GOES ON TO WHOLESALE CONFISOATION AND COLONIZATION. To the Editor of The Tribune.

in careful secrecy. The purposes of that Government, concorned, are foreshadowed with singular precision. But it would be a serious miscalculation to suppose session of a single small group of tropical islands. Their occupation is intended to be only the first step in one of the vastest enterprises over projected by a European power. For more than ten years past the gaged in perfecting a plan of colonization in the Paoffic Ocean so far-reaching and enormous as to reduce paratively insignificant dimensions. For the execu-Samoa was long ago selected as the essential point of departure, and the clutch of Garmany having once ures, energetically and resolutely applied, will loosen her hold. Not a thought of surrendering the preponderance now established is entertained by the rulers at Berlin. They utterly deride the notion of world their contempt is judiciously concealed, but in the far East the agents of the potent Chancellor are free and unrestrained in their expressions of mockery, One portion of the business entrusted to the German

Legations in the principal Asiatic States is to cradicate

every vestige of respect for America from the minds of those to whom they are accredited; and in certain quarters they have so far succeeded that, on an important historical occasion, the Grand Secretary, Li destinles of the Eastern world might be overturned and reshaped before the United States could get ready to deliver an opinion on the proceedings. From America the Germans fear nothing, nor will they be turned from their purpose by any amount of remonstrance or exhortation that we can put forward. They may or exportation that we can put toward. They may affect to listen, but they are laughing at us all the time, and no protest of ours will have the value of a straw in permanently arresting their progress. With respect to England, they confidently rely upon that country's undivided attention to nore important interests in the north of Asia. They thoroughly understand England's morbid and exaggerated dread of Russia, and they mean to profit by the im agined necessity of concentrating British operations upon an object quite apart from that to which the aspirations of Germany and directed. They believe that England will never permit berself to be dis-tracted from the present cause of her solicitude, and that their proceedings in Samoa will be oppound an outward show of dissatisfaction. many will hold her own in the islands with deter-mined and, if necessary, desperate tenacity. To abandon them would be to relinquish the most daring and ambitious hope of Bismarck's later life.

As to the gigantic achievement with which the iron-willed Chancellor would be proud to close his career, I do not hesitate to say that it has been con-

fided, more or less in detail, to the heads of every German Legation now existing. I am equally convinced that the most absolute ignorance concerning it would be proclaimed by each and every one of them. Prince Bismarck has little use for diplomathem. Prince Bismarck has little use for diploma-lists who are unskilled in the arts of evasion, plausi-ble deception, or the bolder flights of which these pre the graceful forcrunners. I dare say that the statements I have here made would be received with unbounded bilarity by His German Majesty's rep-resentative at Washington; yet one, if not more, of that gentleman's predecessors has contributed his full share to the elaboration of the magnificent of the property of the property of the magnificent of the magnificen ental scheme. Three successive Emperatuded the colonial charts drawn with a studied the colonial charts drawn with suxious selicitude and admirable ingonuity by the naval and
military officers confidentially dispatched, at various
periods, to the scene of future events. They have
likewise road and doubtless approved the reports
provided by sagacious civil officials in the East, all
tending to demonstrate the practicability of the
splendid enterprise. Whatever the view of the praent ruler may be, it is beyond disputs that the project will not be abandoned so long as the name of
lismarck continues powerful in the alm'sustration
of Germany's foreign policy. Accidents may relard
it, grave nocessities may interrupt its steady de-